# THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

0 per Year, invariably in Advance. | Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles. | Single Copies, Five Cents

OL. VIII. | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883 | NO. 16.


### LAST CIGAR.

[The following is the version of an old song that was quite popular one 25 or 30 years ago.]

'Twas off the Blue Canary Isles
One glorious summer day,
I sat upon the quarter-deck
And whiled my cares away;
And as I olo'unl'd smoke arose
Like incense in the air,
I breath'd high to think, in sooth,
It was a last cigar!

I leaned on the quarter-rail,
And look down in the sea;
E'en there the purple wreath of smoke
Was curling gracefully.
Ah! what had I, at such a time,
To do with wasting care?
Alas, the sobbing tear proclaimed
It was a last cigar!

I watched the ashes as they came
Fast drawing to the end;
I watched as a friend would watch
Beside a dying friend;
And, as fire crept slowly on,
It vanished into air;
I threw from me—spare the tale—
It was a last cigar.

I've seen the land of all I love
Fade like a distance dim;
I've watched above the blighted heart
Where once proud hope hath been;
But I have never known a woe
Which could with that compare,
When, o'the Blue Canary Isles,
I smoked my last cigar!

### MY FIRST CIGAR.

[We also give "The First Cigar," from the Keokuk *Gate City*.]

'Twas in a quiet alley,
One glorious summer day,
I sat upon a dry-goods box,
And drew and puffed away;
And as the curly smoke arose,
And rolled on the air,
I suddenly grew awful sick—
It was my first cigar.

I leaned across the dry-goods box,
Turned almost deathly pale,
And gazed and threw up everything,
E'en to my great toe nail;
Ah! what did I at such a time,
To do with wasting care?
Alas! the trembling tear proclaimed,
It was my first cigar.

I've swallowed gobs of castor oil,
And blue pills by the score;
Been tuned and twisted inside out
A dozen times or more;
But sickness I have never felt,
Which could with that compare,
When in that lonely alley
I smoked my first cigar.

### An Essay on Music.

ITS INFLUENCE, DELIGHTS AND BENEFITS.

In the darkest hours of human life when man imagines himself to stand almost isolated from the rest of the world, when tortured with mental anguish, or when in his happiest hours fortune smiles upon him with laughing eyes, music is ever welcome. It is one of those heavenly muses which in compassion for the human race was willing from the beginning to share the misfortunes of man, to enliven his pleasures, to be, in fact, a constant source of enjoyment in his hours of repose, to give expression allke to his sorrow and joy. It dates its antiquity to the remotest period, even though it had not attained that encouragement and development and perfection which only an enlightened nature could bestow upon it. Before the sculptor employed his chisel to metamorphose the rude block or the cold marble into living human forms; before scenes of nature were transferred to the canvas by the skillful artist, or the mighty pen wielded by eminent geniuses; even before the more useful domestic arts were attended to, music had already insinuated, and was engaging itself with the affections and passions of man.

It is directly an expression of man's thoughts, and of those tender feelings and imaginations which also give rise to poetry, its sister art. Music is sister or parent of poetry, and both are invariably linked together. Although it may owe much of its attractions to the senses, yet it essentially originates in the mind. The former may be entirely wanting in an appreciation of its boundless effects, whilst the latter may breathe all that can be said to apply to the most beautiful strains. Alexander Pope, who had such great powers of versification, could not appreciate music, and Garrick, the great actor, and friend of Goldsmith, was quite indifferent either to simple melodies or the most enchanting strains; not even in the jolly choruses which his friends indulged in did he delight. Thus should the effects of music, its source and expression, be judged, not by practiced ear, but rather by the rude and untutored mind. It is by examining and referring to all classes of men that we conclude it to be appreciated by all, if not by senses only, at least by the affections.

The backwoodsman or farmer who from day to day toils in the sweat of his brow—but who in his rural home, breathing the pure, unadulterated air, and admiring the works of an omnipotent God, would not exchange his lot for that of a king—gives expression alike to his joy and sorrows by means of music. The chirping of the cricket, the endless variations of the mocking-bird, or the sweet melodies of the nightingale, are appreciated best by him. He sings while he works; he drives away useless care with song. It is the songs of the rural homes which our poets have so delighted to imitate,—songs in which all the expressions of the human heart are expressed in the most humble, tender and attractive form.

Music is not ashamed to enter the lowest hovel where a fond mother sings her lullaby to her darling with as much love and affection as the queen in her palace. What indeed would this world be if music were absent, if man could not breathe in more delicate expressions his inmost feelings, than in the cold words of language? When nothing can please or bring consolation to the soul that is overburdened with sorrow, when even tears can bring no relief, song can still comfort it. Music, in truth, accompanies man through life, from his very birth even unto death. Children scarcely able to lisp, already delight to imitate some pleasant strain heard before. What pleasure is there not in the chorus of the schoolroom?—the sweet melodies that ever remind us when we too were among those happy, careless children, unacquainted with the realities of life. What sweet recollections of home and friends and boon companions can we bring back to our memories without music and song being associated with them? Truly, what is home without a mother? but, likewise, what is home without music—a home where never the joyous, ringing laughter of children is heard, where never a musical strain seeks abode? Truly such a home is lacking the attractions of one that we picture to ourselves. Finally, when that wonted vigor of manhood's years has left us, when on the verge of the grave, music regrets not our acquaintance. And then, after the soul has departed for other than earthly realms, the sad, solemn and slow strains of the dirge, together with the intermingling beats of the muffled drum, do homage to the cold, lifeless remains of man, and bespeak the anguish and sorrow which the departure of a friend or relative has caused in the hearts of those left behind. Thus the effect on man individually, and when considering mankind in general, it makes itself equally prominent. How could we celebrate national festivals in a manner befitting the occasion without it? Would not a spirit of joy, emotion and rapture be wanting, which lend such a magic effect to public entertainments? How the audience in the opera listen with breathless awe to the endless and varied melodies of the orchestra? What enchantment is there not in all national music? What a feeling of love and patriotism?

The noble national music, if not a certain is yet a probable indication of many national virtues. The general diffusion of beautiful traditional melodies implies a people of refined taste, and exalted feelings; they go hand in hand with popular poetry. The love of a country—a love which is a concentration of all social and domestic feelings—appears to be powerfully moved by national music. A few notes from a rude reed, or a few strains sung even by an unpracticed voice, will recall to those, distant from their native land images of feelings in a more pathetic manner than the most elaborate description. Thus music, auxiliary to virtue and happiness, is an inestimable blessing. At home, it invests every spot with the light of poetry, enchantment, and charms of recollection. In peace, it binds the ties of affection; in war, it nerves the bone of victory, or the soul for death. The effect which martial music has on men before battle cannot be comprehended by any but such as have actually witnessed a battle scene. Even the quick rattling of the drum excites a lightness of step, a firmness of the whole frame, and a courage almost incompatible with the scenes of carnage and tumult that are so soon to follow. And, outside of all this, what music does not man imagine to hear in the beauties of nature? Everywhere the real imagination and susceptible mind of the poet hears it. In the cataract where angry tumultuous waves battle with each other in wild confusion; in the rivulet, that murmurs as it flows through verdant dales and valleys, carrying with it the echo from the distant hill-tops; in the unpretending rill, that seeks its path neath the brush and underwood or the primeval forests; in the rustling of the autumnal leaves; in the howling of the northern storm; in the thunder that rolls from cliff to cliff; in the deep murmur of the ocean.

Oh, what pleasure would man be refused to enjoy if music were absent! The delights of childhood years, a source of pleasure in youth and manhood, a solace in old age, and then,—yea, even beyond the grave, shall the music of the celestial spheres and spirits greet our ears.

### Sit Down to Work.

All women should economize their strength as much as possible while they are young and healthy, and still more if they are aged and feeble. One way to do this is to rest one set of muscles while others are in action. Begin early in the morning by sitting down to your work before becoming tired, and you will hold out better through the day.

Place a light box in a chair to make it high enough to sit at the table to work. You can iron, wash dishes, mix bread, roll out pie crust, and many other things with far less fatigue than if standing. Women cannot keep on their feet very long at a time without injury to their health. All women who have children, whether boys or girls, should teach them early to aid in the kitchen.

Boys as well as girls may be taught to pound out or rub clothes, and even to wash, rinse, and hang them up neatly. They may be taught to mop, scrub and clean ceilings, iron their own clothes, and others, if need be, clean vegetables, and do many things about the house, and it will make better men of them than if they were not taught to do these things.

A good workshop containing such tools as can be used to advantage by the farmers should be found on every farm. A room with a stove in it, and large enough to permit of the construction of a hay rigging, a gate or portable fence, will furnish a place where many hours may be healthfully and profitably spent in the most inclement weather of winter. Here a great deal of repairing may be done that would otherwise find its way to the village mechanic. New tools may be built, that will be needed on the farm, or harnesses may be oiled and repaired and a great many things that will suggest themselves may be done. In mild weather the thoughtful can find profitable out-door work, such as repairing out-buildings and cutting up fallen branches from trees.

In reality there is perhaps no one of our natural passions so hard to subdue as pride. Disguise it, struggle with it, stifle it, mortify it as much as one pleases, it is still alive, and will every now and then peep out and show itself; you will see it, perhaps often in this history; or even if I could conceive that I had completely overcome it, I should probably be proud of my humility.—[Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

### Congregational Singing.

RIDICULOUS INCIDENTS OF WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE CAUSE.

Years ago some of the incidents arising out of the slovenly and ignorant manner in which "congregational singing" was managed were so ludicrous that it was impossible to resist laughing. I remember being asked one fine Sunday morning to assist at a village Sunday-school. The "Superintendent" was a gardener, and the way in which he read out one of Dr. Watts' "Divine and Moral Songs" for the children to sing was very droll—the separation of "verses" of four lines into couplets of two, without reference to the context, making the greatest possible nonsense out of some. One occurs to me now, which made me smile aloud. Fancy the following read gravely, as though it were a complete sentence:

Birds in their little nests agree
*And 'tis a shameful sight!*

But on the same day, when we attended the service at the chapel, it was still worse. The old gardener having to read out the lines:

God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain,

read the first line:

God is His own in*trumpeter!*

Sometimes, even in the established church, the ignorance of the "clerk" gave rise to amusing contretemps. I remember an old man who was clerk at St. Mary's at Leicester forty years ago, who always boggled at one word in a favorite hymn of the vicar. The hymn was the well-known one:

We've no abiding city here,

and one of the verses commences thus:

We've no abiding city here,
This may distress the worldling's mind

That word *worldling* was, indeed, a *pons asinorum* for the poor old clerk, and the congregation was all in a titter when he came to it. "This ma-ay distress the wor-ul—wor-rul—wor-uld—wor-ruldin' moind," was generally about what he made of it, and the organist, the clever Mrs. Wood, always played the organ its very loudest at that time, to drown the tittering of the congregation. The greatest fiascoes, however, arose from the selections of inappropriate tunes. In one the words "And bow before the throne," were rendered thus:

And bow-wow-wow, wow-wow-wow, wow-wow-wow,
And bow-wow-wow before the throne.

I have been looking through some letters lately and am able now to give a few more specimens. There is a hymn—I forget in what collection—in which the line "With Thy benediction seal," occurs. I have a memorandum that this hymn was sung at a chapel in Cheshire, to the tune of "Aaron, 7s," and this is how the above line came in the music:

With Thy benny—
With Thy benny—
With Thy benediction seal.

Another favorite tune in those days was called "Job," which was made to do duty for all sorts of "long meter" hymns. Two singular specimens of its inappropriateness are appended. The line in one was, "Stir up this stupid heart to pray," and this was the way it was sung:

Stir up this stu—
Stir up this stupid heart, etc.

The other was—"And love thee better than before"—which was sung—

And love thee bet—
And love thee better than, etc.

There is a tune—"Miles' Lane"—in which, when sung to its own hymn, "Crown Him Lord of All," the repetition of the words "Crown Him" has a fine effect. Unfortunately, in the days I am speaking of, the people in charge of the singing thought more of the music they had to sing than the words, and the following three examples show how "Miles' Lane" was made ludicrous. In Dr Watts' collection the Hymn 32 in the second book concludes—"And see salvation nigh." "Miles' Lane" made it thus:

And see sal—see sal—see salvation nigh,

The Hymn 104, first book, same collection, has the lines—

We would defile our hearts no more,
No more pollute our hands.

The last line being sung to "Miles' Lane" became—

No more poll—more poll-more pollute our hands

### Rotation of Crops.

BY CHARLES T. PARSONS.

We found the old way of allowing land to remain seeded to grass five or six years and often more, all wrong for us. Three years is long enough. Land well tilled in this way ought to yield four tons to the acre every year for three years. These remarks as to grass apply to early cut; if it is allowed to stand till it matures its seed, many benefits are lost.

Our mode of rotation applied to 20 acres of tobacco, was as follows: As soon as it was cut, we seeded down twelve or fifteen acres with about eight quarts of timothy seed to the acre. This gave us five acres of old land for tobacco, and twelve or fifteen acres of timothy turf. When the latter was three years old, it was plowed with a double plow, in August. We manured about 30 loads to the acre for tobacco, and top-dressed the first fall on the grass one year old. By this course our crop of hay has been doubled.

Corn we rotate with rye for the sake of getting a crop of clover to plow under; also because we can raise more corn with compost, of which we have a plenty. Tobacco stalks are very valuable and should be used in rotation about five years apart. All this crop, we find, should be plowed under, if possible, when green. Potatoes leave the land in good order for any crop. Last season we tried to rotate in buckwheat, intending to plow it under. We sowed it about the 20th of July, after a fair crop of rye. The crop was so good we harvested it; it yielded about 60 bushels on three acres, and, being on our poorest land, we feel it has well earned a good top-dressing next spring. In plowing under rye for manure we have not met with very good success.

Let me here suggest that it seems Nature has many strong arguments in favor of rotation of crops. When a boy I often wondered why the pines and soft wood trees would grow and flourish so well after the hard wood forests have passed away. Science tells us that the one takes from the soil the ingredients the other does not require.

It also tells us that wheat and rye should follow a finely cultivated piece of tobacco, which requires potash and the various salts of potash and the elements of nitrogen and a very small supply of lime. Wheat is a lime crop, taking only 28 pounds of mineral matter to a growth of 28 bushels to the acre and leaving the land in good condition for grass. Indian corn treated with ashes and superphosphate of lime, followed by rye or oats or wheat, is far better. Let the roots be enriched by bone and phosphate of lime.

Money laid out in clover seed for the farmer is always a good investment. Sow it on your wheat and on your rye and oats; also on your tobacco land. Keep it growing wherever you can, as it is the best substitute for weeds we know of. If the growth is heavy, sprinkle on a little plaster while the dew is on before you plow it, and the result is always favorable. As several valuable ingredients of the crops we raise come from the air, keep the land and the plants in good condition to draw from the source.

Rotations of crops depend upon the kinds of soil and the crop you wish to raise, as well as the past treatment of the land. No system of rotation can be adopted as the best for all soils, climates, markets and the home wants. Nor will the most scientific or successful rotation take the place of manure or fertilizers, but only help draw out the great possible returns. Should we not always keep in view the great fertility of our soil, and thereby oblige two blades of grass to grow where one grew before?

### Wonders of the Ocean.

THE SARGASSO SEA.

There is a sea in the middle of the ocean! Astonishing as the statement sounds, it is literally true. The limits of the sea are as well defined as those of any other known collection of water; its characteristics are so special that no one can mistake them.

When Columbus, on his first voyage, had got some distance to the westward of the Canary Islands, he was amazed one morning to find his ships in an undulating meadow. As far as he could see, the water was covered with a greenish-yellow plant, which appropriated the surface of the sea as thoroughly and effectually as water-lilies cover a pond. The wind was light but steady; there were not any birds to indicate the proximity of land, neither was there any apparent cause for such a collection of weed. The sailors, already scared by the persistence of the wind from one quarter—they had got into the trade-winds—looked upon the weed before them, behind them, and on either side of them, as infallible proof of their imminent destruction. The Almighty, they said, was angry at their impious attempts to pry into His secrets in the west, and had given them over to the devil, who was causing a wind to blow that would forever prevent their return ro Spain, and now had brought them into a snare such as sailors most dread—shallows extending too far beyond the land to allow of ships or men being saved. The commander could not explain the sight he saw, and might have thought with his men that the weed was the cast-off clothing of some dangerous rocks which lay a short distance down, ready to tear and rend them. The deep sea lead-line was hove, but no bottom was found. The ships kept on their westerly course, still sounding and still getting no bottom, till, in a few days they drew clear of weed and came where the broad ocean was all around them again, unencumbered by aught but the ships of the explorers.

Ever since the day Columbus saw the weed, and probably for thousands of years before he saw it, the Sargasso Sea—such is the name of the weedy sea—has existed. Its boundaries may be indicated by tracing a triangle, of which the three corners are represented by the Azores, the Canaries, and Cape de Verde. Within those limits the sea is still bottomless, and is clothed on its surface with a garment of vegetable material, so thick as to retard the progress of vessels sailing through it. Steamers avoid it when they can do so, because of the fouling of their screws and paddles by the weed; but sailing-vessels outward bound to the West Indies, South America, the Cape, etc., must needs pass through it. Sometimes a great storm, proceeding from some point outside the charmed triangle, causes its effects to be felt within the triangle, and scatters the weed more or less out of bounds. But usually there is a placid condition of things in the Sargasso Sea; the wind is light, the sky is clear, the water never rages, and, unless such a storm as has been mentioned should disturb the wonted calmness of the sea, the surface, over several degress of latitude and longitude, is covered, as in the day when Columbus saw it, with the weed Sargassum, which springs from an apparently inexhaustible source.

### THE TRUSTEES

BY LE DUKE.

After a most determined effort in the part of the Johnson and anti-Johnson factions, the latter seem to have come out at the big end of the horn. And however much this may satisfy the parties immediately concerned in the fight, the public are still on the ragged edge. To be sure they still believe that all changes made, necessarily produce results in administration which must eventually, if not immediately, enure to their advantage; but this is too indefinite. They very naturally look for something upon which to hang a presumption that school affairs will sail along smothly. For my part, I see no reason why the trio now appointed will not fill the bill. Mr. Jno. Brooks is a man of no ordinary native ability, though some discrepances might be found with regard to his intellectual fitness for the leadership of the trio. He has business stact, a clear head, a glib tongue and a pleasing address—a little too consequential, however, but not seriously objectionable. His experience has been large and if properly supported, he will be immensely useful to the trio and the patrons of the schools. The second, Dr. Purvis is a gentleman of culture of fine executive ability, a large heart and a *real* interest in the intellectual welfare of the children. Dr. Purvis will bring to the position his knowledge of the law of health and will be in a position to put those laws into operation. The sanitary condition of the schools has been simply killing, and if the Dr. were incompetent in all other respects, the sole fact of his knowledge of what is best calculated to secure proper physical development would be sufficient to justify his appointment. Besides this Dr. Purvis is a man whose views are sound on the Normal School question. The fact that the former board have decided that the facilities for intellectual training are inadequate to the demand and therefore the Normal school graduates can not compete successfully with the graduates of the white Normal School is in my judgment good grounds for the change. And it is to be hoped that the present Board (capital B) will either see that the Normal and High Schools are properly provided with facilities for instruction and the teachers, or will *insist* that our graduates from the eighth grade shall enter the white High School and Normal School. There is no earthly reason why this should not be done, even supposing in facilties to be equal. The objection which is raised by the whites that the colored children lack the moral training will not obtain in this case, for only our best trained pupils go as far as the eight grade in the common schools. The rag tag and bobtail" are not generally permitted to attend school so long.

The complexion of the Board is such as to hope for some vigorous action in the subject of the propriety of mixing the schools *above the eighth* grade. The last of the trio, though by no means the least, is a *young* man of the legal profession. By persistency of effort and honesty of practice, he has gained a good name in the community and the respect of all his brother lawyers.

The great misfortune which has heretofore *afflicted* the board has been the absence of a member who possessed a knowledge of the law. Questions of a legal character are constantly being discussed—questions which must arise upon the legality of certain disbursements—and it becomes the colored side of the Board to be able to discuss law points in an intelligent and forcible manner. Mr. Smith can take care of the law side. Besides this, the last named trustee is sufficiently intelligent to be able to deal with *all* questions in an appropriate manner. From this we gather that the present Board *can* hold its own. And the only thing which is left, recurring upon this, is, will they perform their duty? Will, they see that the colored schools are given their proper quota of money? Will they provide for a proper sanatory system. Will they see that competent teachers are appointed and remove *all* who are not competent? Will they work for mixing the High and the Normal Schools? Failing in this last will they insist on properly providing the High School with proper apparatus, proper teachers &c? And lastly, will they not seek diligently to copy the best examples of school training and make them practical facts in the system? I believe they will, and if they do all these things, who can complain or who shall say that the change has wrought no practical good? They shall come in like lions. Hurrah! They *might* go out like sheep, Bah!

In 1879 not a single death was occasioned by boiler explosions on the Mississippi, which is without precedent.

### LET POLITICS ALONE.

BY ARGUS.

Since the agitation of the question of the propriety of suffrage here in the District, I see the "old boys" looming up in every direction. They have sounded the slogan and drawn the razor and the most ordinary mind has been disturbed by night mares in which burning eloquence, accompanied with the flash of the razor played a very important part. Now, there is no objection to suffrage, except that from present indications it will be likely to resurrect and exalt the worst elements, white and colored, to be found among us. An educational qualification or a property qualification based upon actual ownership of property or rental of it would both be far preferable to the revival of the old days. But the main reason why politics would act detrimentally is because it would distract the mind from other matters which are more necessary than politics. The colored people *must* look to their *material* and intellectual development if they would command respect. There is no money in politics for the masses. The fact that our most useful and wealthy men are those who have climbed up through the medium of business, is quite incontrovertible. In those localities where less attention is paid to politics than to business, we find the most talented, useful and wealthy colored men. For example let us take a few cases to illustrate my position. Mr. Jacob Day, Sr., and Peter Porter of New York, Mr. Mars and Dr. White of Brooklyn, Mr. McRidley and the Lewis Bros., of Boston, Mr. Geo. Vasburg and Mr. Freeman Morris of Cleveland, Mr. Lloyd Wheeler of Chicago, Mr. Bell of Cincinnati, Mr. Roney of Columbus, Mr. James Wormley, Wm. H. Lee and others of Washington, are men of competency who do not dabble in politics, but who pursue a strict line of business. There are hundreds of others who might be named but those named will serve the purpose. While those men are enjoying the results of wise business politics and making for themselves and children names and fortunes which reflect credit upon the race where do our politician stand? Survey the whole tribe of politicians and I can scarcely mention ten who own the houses they are living in or who have lots in the graveyard. They live from hand to mouth, always in anticipation, never in possession of anything worth having. Their usual stock in trade (oft times their only riches) is a well inflated gas-bag which is as nauseating as it is useless. It occurs to me thatwe shonld not cry out too vociferously for suffrage. We desire to be quiet a while. The constant, never-ceasing hub-bub about politics is what has made us no better off than we are. Let our young men attend to matters which will advance their material interest. Let the old men cease to wrangle about politics and think of something useful which they can perform which will be a blessing to posterity. Let the young men go diligently about buying homes for their wives or their prospective wives or their parents, hundreds of whom are homeless and at the mercy of the uncharitable world. There is something to be done besides fussing and worrying about who shall be a delegate to this or to that. Let us go to work and by our example correct the social evils which exists among us. Let us have a healthy moral community and it will matter but little who is delegate. If we must have politics let the whites agitate the matter while we go about our business, for if we make it our business to agitate the matters Argus will wager a hapenny that we will have neither wealth nor suffrage in the District.

We would like to exchange with all the newspapers that ask us to do so, but, really, it is impossible. We must print a paper occasionally for a subscriber.

# The People's Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1876.

C. A. LEHAR,

Business Manager and Financial Ag't

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

609 A. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, if paid in advance..... $1.50
One copy one year if paid after three months $1.65
One copy, one year, if paid after six months. $1.75
One copy, one year paid at end of year..... $2.00
One copy six months..... $1.00
One copy three months..... .50

Entered at the Washington Post Office as second class matter.

Please send by postal order or registered letter.

Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE BOX 263, WASHINGTON, D. C.


Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

## *SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.*

Deep down in the heart of the American people is the idea of self government. For a time a theory antagonistic to it may have sway, especially when the practical results of this system are in accord with our own desires; but let the outcome be one in opposition to what we believe to be the best for all concerned, or even for our individual interests and immediately the national and natural instinct crops out against the prevailing order.

Such is the condition of affairs in this District to day. Nine years ago the right of self-government was entirely taken away because of the bad financial legislation which was an incident of the reconstruction era.

Under the present system of government by three Commissioners appointed by the President, the financial condition of the District has steadily improved, and Washington has become one of the finest cities of the world, attracting wealthy and refined families from all sections of our country. Of course much of this beauty is the result of the development of plans inaugurated by Alex. Shepherd as President of the Board of Works, and much of the financial prosperity of the city is a result of the general prosperity of the country and not necessarily an evidence that whatever there is, is attributable to the system now in force.

Many of the best citizens are coming to the same conclusion. True all deprecate a return to the "feather duster" regime, and while a large majority are even willing to endure the evils of the aristocracy which the present system has been proven to be, rather than revive the political excitement of ten years ago, still there is a strong under current in the direction of a return to suffrage, qualified suffrage by which a direct responsibility for some of the officers may be established. Many who absolutely oppose suffrage, ignore the fact that ten years of education have made a most radical change in the character of our people, who are regardedas the disturbing element in politics. Others, who are quite well satisfied with the system provided only *bonafide* citizens should be selected as Commissioners will learn from further experience that the only way to remedy whatever just cause, exist for complaint is in the ballot.

We recognize the force of the argument that the government of municipal ties should be conducted upon sound business principles, and not upon partisan expediency, aud that, universal suffrage is wrong in policy of not in principle when applied to cities. But to do away with suffrage entirely in cities where the bulk of our popnlation is found is to surrender a vital principle in our form of government, a surrender that would ere long revolutionize the political fabric.

With these facts in view let the suffrage be restored; but let it be based upon an educational qualification and the ownership of–say three hundred dollars worth of real estate or the annual rental of one half that amount. This test would guarantee intelligence and that "sufficient common interest in the community" the possession of which is a safeguard against anarchy.

## *OUR NEW TRUSTEES.*

We did not believe the appointment of Dr. C. B. Purvis, as trustee to succeed Mr. Henry Johnson, was the best that could be made under the circumstances. Not that we believe he was intellectually incapable of administering the trust or that his character was one of reproach; but we believed then as we believe now that one more *generally and thoroughly* identified with the colored people should have been chosen to look out for their *special* interests. For whatever the law or the plea made by Commissioner Edmonds or any one else, the fact remains that the colored trustees, at least as far as visitation is concerned, are delegated to look over the interests of the colored schools, and the white trustees those of the white schools. That this has been the practice none will deny. If a change in this respect is now to be made, none will welcome it more heartily than will we.

We accept the logic of events. The past is beyond recall and our eyes are to the future. Whether we would or not, Dr. Purvis is trustee. THE ADVOCATE, as an exponent of public sentiment, will watch his career with a vigilant eye. It will not aspire either to captious criticism or fulsome adulation.

He hns many opportunities which with his new colleague Mr. J. H. Smith, against whose general fitness there has been no appreciable dissent, he can improve, to the benefit of the entire system.

The grade of the colored high school is below that of the white. It should be made equal, or the school be abolished, and the white high school be made to receive pupils from all the city grammar schools and the eighth grade of the county. There is a discrimination in the colored schools against the employ of male principals,—let it be stopped. There are incompetent teachers in our schools, especially in some of the higher grades—let them be weeded out. Let Messers Smith and Purvis aid in these reforms and they will make a record for themselves of which they may be proud.

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WE call the attention of the delegates elect to the Louisville Convention, and also the State conventions and conferences to be subsequently held, to the following from the weekly *Pilot* of Birmingham, Ala.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the project referred to meets with the hearty approval of THE ADVOCATE.

"We understand that a number of Louisville colored men will present to the National Convention a plan for the organization of the colored race into a body (with branches throughout the country) similar to the Land League recently organized by our Irish fellow-citizens. The objects of this proposed organization are to be for the mutual protection of the race, encouragement of colored men in business, and resisting the abridgement of the legal rights accorded to the race by the organic law of the land.

"The *Pilot* is unheasitatingly and earnestly in favor of this advance movement, and will give it all aid in its power. No race, as a body, is so neglectful of its material progress as the colored people, and we feel certain that this would cement us in closer bonds of union. When we are perfectly united, as a race should be, we can then make our demands, and our strength will command respect; but so long as we are disorganized we cannot hope to exert much influence as a people. The oft-repeated expression, "in union there is strength," has become a truism, and should at least teach the colored man a lesson in the struggle before him.

"This proposed union of colored men would certainly meet with much opposition; becanse of its power and strength when thoroughly effected."

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THE result of the Press Convention at St. Louis, Mo., so far as the different sections represented are concerned, strengthens the belief that national meetings of the colored press can not be held every year. The thing to do to secure the best results is for four or five local association to be organized and for a National gatherings once—say in four years. The representation would be stronger and *bona fibe*. According to our count there were twenty-six papers represented at the meeting last week. Some of these, as the *Knights of Wise Men* and the *National Witness* of this city, we have not seen for several months. The same is true of the *Spectator* of Galveston, Texas, and all of the papers, purported to be regularly published at St. Louis, Mo., are so much in demand that there are none left for *exchanges*.

LET the colored press in New England, the Middle States, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, with a colored population of a million, form one organization among themselves. N. C., S. C., and Ga., could form another; the Gulf States a third; the Central Western States a fourth. In this way more effective work could be done, the representation would be fuller and the interest of journalism be better subserved.

The action of the Convention on industrial pursuits, the use of the word Negro, and untrammeled political action, meets our hearty approval.

IT it not always safe for one's reputation to use the term "only" or the "first" colored person" to do this or that. We are led to make this remark because of paragraphs found every now and then in some of our contemporaries. The late instance is the reference to the election of a colored man as sheriff in Elizabeth City Co. Va., as the first instance of the kind in the state. We believe that about ten years ago R. D. Ruffin, who would never be mistaken for any thing but a colored man, was elected to the same office from Alexandria Co. Va.

The colored masons of Savannah Ca. build a temple, whereupon the *Echo* of that City, with pardonable pride, refers to it as the first instance of the kind in the South. The Huntsville, Ala., *Gazette* shows that Savannah, in this respect, is not only behind Courtland, a town in Northern Ala., but that this may not be the second instance where the masonic fraternity have shown their enterprise in this way. In this the *Gazette* is correct, for the colored masons of Norfolk have for four years had a temple of their own and built by themselves.

Better say "one of the first," "perhaps the only" or "the first as far as we are informed" than use the unmodified superlative.

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WHILE Ky., Texas, Ark., S. C., Ga., this District have either elected the ninety-three delegates to which they are entitled or called conventions for that purpose other states have not taken the desired action.

By reference to the call it will be noticed that while state conventions are only recommended, there is, therefore, nothing to prevent the people in any locality sympathizing with the movement, that is, where no state convention has been called, from electing the proportion of the state representation to which it would be entitled.

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WE certainly cannot indorse "Le Duke's" idea as to the real interest of Dr. Purvis in the intellectual welfare of the colored children by anything that he has *done* for *them*. We most heartily concur, however, in the idea that his experience as a physician at the Freedmen's Hospital will make him a most valuable member of the Board for maintaining proper sanitary regulations.

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THERE has been no little comment on our proposition that Dr. Patton "step down and out" for Hon. Frederick Douglass as President of Howard University. The force of our argument remains. But as Mr. Douglass absolutely declines the use of his name in this connection, this ends the matter as far as he is concerned.

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THE *Washington Times* is the name of a new Sunday paper edited by that brilliant writer T. Humphrey Brooke, of Caroline, Va. It is a live paper, handles live subjects, is in favor of suffrage for the district, and we see no reason why it should not be exceedingly popular.

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WE call attention to the advertisement of "The National Benefit & Relief Association" recently incorporated. There will be more of an extended advertisement and notice in our next issue.

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### Mr. Douglass Declines.

*To the Editor of the Advocate,*

DEAR SIR:—I cannot deny the high consideration accorded me in your editorial recommending me for the office of President of Howard University, and I cannot but feel complimented by your well-meant commendations; but a feeling crept over me while reading them, that without any such intention on your part, you were simply making me appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public. "The tools to those who can use them." Because a man can do some things well, it does not follow that he can do every thing well. Not for all the salary of the President of the United States would I fill the office of President of Howard University. I have no taste for being a pigmy among giants, or an egg-shell among cannon balls. The President of an university should be "up" in all the knowledges—should, in fact, be a small college in himself. Now you know, I know, and a considerable number of other men know that I have never had a day's schooling in my life, and am no more fit to be President of that school than a man without any knowledge of navigation is fit to be captain of a "man of war."

Respectfully yours,
FRED'K DOUGLASS.

*Washington, D. C.,*
*July 6, 1883.*

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**Well's "Rough on Corns."**

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure, Corns, warts, bunions.


## NEBRASKA NEWS.

### The white press on the convention —Our intellectual needs.

MR. EDITOR:—Finding myself unable to travel this summer, I shall have to abandon my idea of giving you a great deal of information concerning our state and progress of our people. As regards to weather we have had plenty of rain since last Feby., and we are now beginning to feel anxious to have it stop as we are in the midst of harvest. Emigrants are pouring in at a thousand per day and many of whom are colored.

I have made considerable effort to get our people to select delegates for the National Convention and we shall try to furnish the best representatives we have. Some had thought that, individually, we had nothing to rectify and that it would be needless to go to any expense to send delegates to the convention. Just how this is, I am not altogether prepared to say we shall see. The whites have opposed the call on the ground that we were trying to establish a color line—a thing which they had been trying to break down. And so, a few days ago the *State Journal* had this to say.

"One of the graduates of the Omaha High school this year, was Miss Louisa J. Bruce, a young colored lady. Her graduating essay is very highly spoken of, and the fact that she said nothing about appearing merely to give color to the occasion indicates that the later generation ha taken a position far in advance of Frederick Douglass."

"This would mean a great deal if the people of color were treated properly all over the country, and then Hon. Frederick Douglass would not need to take the steps that he and others have, but as long as they are not such steps seems to me to be necessary. But, perhaps Miss Bruce did not strive for valedictory honors. Little more than a year ago at Nebraska City, a colored boy graduated from the High School in that city, and having always been at the head of the class, the trustees selected him to deliver the valedictory to the class; but the white boys threaten such terrible things that the trustees ordered the valedictory to be omitted. How much this act may have influenced Miss Bruce's action during the past year, as she was doubless aware of it, no one will ever know. However, the state press criticised the trustees for having it omitted, but the white boys accomplished their object.

I hope the convention will be composed of the very best talent and tact that we have in the country, and I hope that they may make a noble record. And we want something too, better than newspapers to discuss the important questions of the day something for our better and weighter thoughts—an able monthly.

Old soldiers in this state have organized The Nebraska Soldier's Colonigation Society, to settle in the North western part of the state near the Niobrara river, and any soldiers of the late war with good moral character may join the the society by paying $1, as an enrollment fee, if they do so within ninety days. A committee has been appointed and they have gone to view the land, and will be back in time for the Reunion the last of Aug.

Respectfully,
ISAAC B. BURTON.

Crete, Neb., July 11, 1883.

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### At Hampton Roads

MR. EDITOR: During my prostration with a severe attact of bilious intermittent fever, my physician advised me, to go to Hampton, Va., for the purpose of restoring my health. It affords me much pleasure to state, that during my short visit there, I observed somethings which made an impression on me. First: The colored citizens generally own their homes. Second: They are very neat, tidy places with an air of true refinement about them. Third: Most of the people seem to be striving for a higher plane of living.

Having met some of the most worthy citizens of this place, by whom I was most cordially treated; they are simple and kind. Indeed they are plain, honest, hardy people, typical of the simplicity of our institutions. There are some colored gentlemen, who own and conduct very large, paying business establishments as merchants, and tradesmen there.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, is a very large, and most worthy institution, one which I think affords many almost invaluable advantages, in the way of useful and skilled trades to the young gentlemen and ladies of our race. The climate is unequalled for salubrity. The mild temperature, the delicious tonic of the pure oceanic atmosphear and the most healthful sea breeze, and bathing with the beautiful surrounding country, Hampton is a very healthy and pleasant little summer resort.

These undeniable signs of the Negro's true development, his fraternal disposition and most worthy proof of self government notwithstanding our every pilgrimage through passes the most disheartening, in this country; is only another undeniable fact that our race, is being thoroughly prepared to successfully meet the great and growing responsibilities which await them in the near future.

J. W. EWING.

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We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the well-known Havelow House, Atlantic City. A rumor has been in circulation that the board had been raised to $15 per week, but by reference to the advertisement it is found to be erroneous. The reputation of the Havelow is well establishe


## Brainard's Musical World.

Whoever reads the July number of this famous magazine, will be interested in the well-written article which describes a musical festival that was held in Greece over two thousand years ago. The illustrations in this superb monthly, are beautiful, and worth more than the price of the book. A fine picture of the Paris Grand Opera Hosse, and a portrait of Emma Thursby are among the noticeable attractions. A fine full-page engraving, entitled "Cinderella," will please all who delight in pictures. The music, musical news, gossip, able editorials and correspondence are all up to their usual high standard; and the current number of the WORLD is one of the finest we have ever seen. Price, per copy, 15 cents; $1.50 per year. S. Brainard's Sons, 341 and 343 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O.

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### On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich, will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.


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### Words of Wisdom.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

A fox sleeps, but counts hens in his dreams.

If you act with a view to praise only, you deserve none.

We seek to control others, yet how few of us are masters of ourselves.

Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow: your last speech is the one remembered.

Knowledge, when possessed by only a few, has almost always been turned to iniquitous purposes.

It is easy to pick holes in other people's work, but it is far more profitable to do better work yourself.

We appreciate no pleasures unless we are occasionally deprived of them. Restraint is the golden rule of enjoyment.

Good-nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flowers.

Insult not misery, neither deride infirmity, nor ridicule deformity: the first is inhuman, the second shows folly, and the third pride.

In the moral as in the physical world, the violent is never lasting; the tree forced to unnatural luxuriance of bloom bears it and dies.

Beauties often die old maids. They set such a value on themselves that they don't find a purchaser until the market is closed.

There is nothing so easy as to be wise for others; a species of prodigality, by the way, for such wisdom is generally wasted.

Give a little to those who ask, ever though you suspect them of being impostors. It may not do good to them, but it will to you.

The mind is weak when it has once given away; it is long before a principle restored can become as firm as one that has never been moved.

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence of them is a seed from which will come forth a new crop of rank weeds.

Great efforts from great motives is the best definition of a happy life. The easiest labor is a burden to him who has no motive for performing it.

A young lady is not like a tree. You can not estimate her age by counting her rings.

"That's what beats me," as the boy said when he saw his father take the skate strap down from its accustomed place.

The proper order.—Governess (teaching alphabet) "And what comes after T, Master William?" Master William: "Bed."

Outside speculators in Wall street were first called "lambs" for the reason that they gambol first and get sheared afterwards.

"Annie is it proper to say this 'ere, that 'ere?" "Why, Kate, of course not" "Well, I don't know whether it is proper or not, but I feel cold in this ear from that air."

A little boy said he didn't want the soft part of the biscuit "Some little boys," observed the mother, "would be very thankful to get it." "Then why don't you give it to them!" answered the 4-year-old hopeful.

Wife (to her husband, who is eating a juicy roast with great relish,) "For heaven's sake, we have both forgotten that this is a fast day." Husband, (sulkily,) "You might have waited at least till I was through.'

A party of ladies express regret at not being men. "I," said Mme. de B——, "I would like to be a woman till forty, and a man from forty to sixty." And afterward, what?" asked an ingenue anxiously. But there was no reply.

"Carl Maria Von Weber!" said an opera-goer the other night. "I suppose he was christened after his mother. What a curious thing!" Not at all," replied a friend: "Surely he could scarcely have been christened before his mother."

A little girl on being told something which much amused her, exclaimed emphatically, "I shall remember that the whole of my life, and when I forget it I will write it down. The child was five years old.

It is nice when a wife gives her husband a box of cigars on his birthday, but it somehow takes the romance all out of it when she quietly observes next morning, "You'll have to give me some money to pay for those cigars; I spent all mine for other things.

A mother was trying to break her five-year-old boy of the habit of lying by telling him that all liars went to h—l. She gave him a moving account of the terrors of the place. whereupon he exclaimed, "Why, mother, I couldn't stand it." "But you would be made to stand it." "Oh, well" said the youngster, "if I could stand it I wouldn't care."

"No," exclaimed Mr. Penhecker. "No, madam, I object most decidedly. Once and for all I say it—the girls shall not be taught foreign languages." "And why not, pray?" said Mrs. P., with withering sarcasm. "Because," said Mr. P., with more withering sarcasm, "because, Mrs. P., one tongue is enough for any woman!"

## Amusements.

From the remotest ages to the present time we find that all nations, both cultured and uncivilized, have bestowed upon this subject an attention and devotion which has in many instances approached enthusiasm. They have always recognized the necessity of the mind's having sufficient rest and diversion from its everyday pursuits by some amusement, and therefore have theyendeavored to establish such games as would be not only participated in with delight but also awaited with real avidity. Peple generally are prone to search for something that is pleasant, and it was te realization of this fact that led Tarquinius Priscus, in the early ages of Eme, to institute the games of the circs, thereby ingratiating himself in the favor of the citizens at large. And herere may say that it is invariably the case that the more we please those with wom we are associated, the firmer will they become our friends, and hold us higer in their esteem.

These games inaugurated bTarquinius were continued to be celebrated after him, and observed with such more grandeur. Later, their growtwarranted the building of the mnostus amphitheatre, the only relic left tshow the grandeur of ancient Rome, with the exception of the stupendous seers which were constructed also by the order of the same Tarquinius. But the grand amphitheatre was defiled, and e purpose for which it was built abused; for during the persecution of the christians, the Roman emperors caused many of the faithful to be thrown into the arena, to be torn in pieces by wildbeasts, for the entertainment of the popuce. Here the amusement ceased to edify the public taste became vitiated, and the desire increased with a base tender, in proportion to the horrifying sues, with which is was fed. Amusemes should always tend to elevate; and arrange them so as to effect this result an truly be called an art. No amusemt is commendable which does not strengthen the body or ennoble the mind. It this reason only should they be encouged. Considerable attention is now beswed upon theatrical performances to make them as pure and elevating as possible and the manner in which, they are bought out at the present day may be cled truly artistical. One can now, if he chooses, visit a theatre and feel not only that he has learned a lesson in moralit but also feel its beneficial effects upon himself. And so with a great many othe amusements, that can be carried ono as to benefit the physical condition of the body and also to lead the mind on to evation.

Among other amusements wfind one that has caused such tremendous enthusiasm among our people, that cannot help but make note of it—this pedestrianism—although I cannot vuch for its orthodoxy among those I have called commendable amusements. surely it does not fulfil the first requirement, viz, the strengthening of the body for such frequent over-exertions which the walkers are obliged to endure, would rather, in my opinion, tend to weaken, and as to the ennoblement of the mind, I cannot see where it comes in; on the contrary, it seems to me that it lowers him to the very nature of a beast, and I cannot believe that the primary object of man was to run races and leave horses, the rightful participants, if indeed they were created for such a purpose, to be the spectators, as it were. And so there are many others of which we could speak separately, which should be avoided, for the same reason too, that they are of no benefit to ourselves nor to anyone else, and are therefore, to say the least, an entire loss of our precious time. Besides this, amusements should never be allowed to become to one a passion, so much so that the mind is constantly enveloped in thoughts of it to the entire loss of any serious thought and the time that should be occupied in study.

I would not banish amusements at all, but let them be of a truly benefitting nature, engaged in at the proper time and without that injurious excess which renders a benefit, by its abuse, an injury.

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### Flies and Bugs

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats mice, gopher chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.


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### Trying to Find a Man in the West.

Jesse Lovely, while out west, was in search of a man whom he wished to see on a matter of business. After riding for half a day, and losing the way in that sparsely-settled country, he drew up his steed in front of a log cabin. A female came to the door. "Will you be kind enough to tell me, miss, where Mr. William Humphrey lives?" said Jesse. "I don't know," very blandly replied the young lady, "but Squire Roberts, who lives about half a mile from here, can tell you. He is a very smart man." Jesse rode on in the direction the fair enchantress indicated. Coming to the house he cried out, "Hello!" The squire with his shirt collar open, his spectacles on top of his head, and his pantaloons in his boots, made his appearance at the door. "Is this Squire Roberts?" inquired Jesse. "I am he," said the squire, with an air of importance that would have been more becoming a king. "Squire Roberts," said Jesse, "can you tell me where William Humphrey lives?" "I kin," said the squire in a self-congratulatory manner that indicated that he was able to answer the question, and proceeded: "If he are whar I anticipate he are, he are forty miles distant on Peter Creek. Although his residence are exclusively adjacent to mine, I know nothing of his wharfores or whichabouts." Jesse waved his hand in polite salutation to the squire, and rode on to find his man as best he could with the information he had received from the squire, to whom the blushing maid had directed him as the savant of the section

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CURIOUS STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE.—It is found that young men from 15 to 20 years of age marry young women averaging two or three years older than themselves; but, if they delay marriage until they are 20 or 25 years old, their spouse averages a year younger than themselves; and henceforward this difference steadily increases, till in extreme old age, on the bridegroom's part, it is apt to be enormous. The inclination of octogenarians to wed misses in their teens is an every-day occurence, but it is amusing to find, in the love-matches of boys, that the statistics bear out the satires of Thackeray and Balzac.

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AN exchange inquires: "What shall we do at table?" Why, eat, man, eat, of course. It wouldn't be just the thing to play ball, or shoot at a mark, or do anything of that kind, and we don't see much left to do but to eat. Suppose you try eating, anyway, at first.

# The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line
Advertisements see rates.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, $1.50, if paid in advance.
Six months, $1.00.
Three months, 50 cents.
If paid at the end of the year $2.00.
All communications should be addressed to THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Box 263, Washington, D. C.

WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

S. J. A. Pokaty, 1218 M street northwest Washington, D. C.
A. H. Brooks, 1005 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. L. Brooks, 1116 F street, northwest.
E. S. Polkinhorn, next door to Post Office.

☞Local communications and &c., should reach this office not later than Thursday morning; advertisements not later than Wednesday noon.

☞When ever any of our Subscribers do not receive the paper promptly please promptly notify us in all cases, by postal card.


## LOCAL.

—Mrs. Anne Murray has returned from Lincoln, Va.

—B. F. Washington of New York paid a brief visit here this week.

—Miss E. Campbell will rusticate at Duffield, West Va.

—Two furnished rooms for rent No. 1639, 10th St. N. W..

Mrs. Ida E. Upshaw and Dr. T. L. Upshaw have gone to Atlanta. Ga.

—Mr. J. A. Butler, one of the Harmonic Musical Association, has returned.

—Mrs. G. W. Renfro and her sister, Miss Hattie Webster, have gone to Silcott's.

—Mrs. Joseph Brooks leaves for Old Point Comfort to-day, to remain a few weeks.

—Miss Julia C. Grant and her mother left for the mountains last week to spend the summer.

—Mrs. L. W. Marshall and daughter Miss Spears, left the city this week for Old Point to remain for a few weeks.

—Miss Martha Williams, who has been spending a few weeks at Shepherdstown, W. Va., returns home to-day.

—"The Ten days feast in the Wilderness" begun at Bethel Hall last Monday night, will be continued all next week.

—The main audience room of the 19th St. Baptist Church which has been closed for three weeks will be open for service to-morrow.

—Mr. Calvin D. Johnson has returned to this city from Wilmington, N. C., where he has been employed on the *A. A. Presbyterian.*

—For Rent two desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished with Bath, and convenient to Cars or Herdic line. Apply 2122 F St. N. W.. Rent moderate.

—Miss E. B Moses who is summering at Lincoln Hall, Harper's Ferry, reports the house as being much better kept there this year than ever before.

—Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, the facile correspondent of the Pueblo, Ind. *Republican*, has been promoted to a $1000 clerkship in the Post Office Department.

—Rev. J. T. Jenifer of Boston, Mass., passed through our city this week *en route* home from Arkansas. Rev. Jenifer has been very successful as a church builder.

—The Banneker School building on 3d bet. K and L just completed has been accepted by the Engineer Commissioner, after a personal inspection of the building.

Prof. J. L. Dart has returned from his tour of New England where he was successful to a large degree in presenting the claims of the Grimes—Anderson Academy.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a couple of tickets from the committee of the United Aid Association through its chairman, R. A. Gillem for their annual picnic to come of Tuesday August 7th.

—J. R. F. Browne is at Saratoga. He reports the arrival there of Mrs J. Sella Martin and sister *en route* to Monroe a guest of Miss Mattie Lawrence and Mr. George Barrett of the Fisk Jubilee singers to their homes.

—The reputation of Cape May as a summer place of resort is proverbial. Other places attain a brief notoriety, but it remains unparalleled. Those contemplating going there will do well to correspond with Mrs Griffin.

—The picnic by the Sparta Club to Glymont next Thursday evening will attract one of the largest crowds and the best of our elite. It has been several years since an opportunity has been afforded us to visit Glymont.

—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Isaiah S. Washington deceased will be held in the 4th Baptist Church, R St., bet. 12th and 13th Sts, N. W., on Sunday August 5th 1883, at 3 o'clock P M. The public generally are invited.

—When you are shopping on 7th street, and the range of the thermometer causes you to long for the cold wave, just turn the corner at K on the south side, go west until you come to No. 714 and there you will find it over a saucer of ice cream.

—Mr. A. J. Jones, familiarly known as "Dad Jones" it is rumored, was seen here Sunday and that he will make another visit in the fall, when his name and that of one of our school teachers will appear in the daily reports of the clerk of the court.

Next Thursday Asbury Sunday School gives a picnic down the Potomac to Fort Washington. The steamer Mary Washington has been chartered. It will make two trips, going down at 9,30 and 4,30, returning by eleven P. M. The price has been fixed at 35 cents for adults. 15 cts. for children.

—The sad intelligence of the demise of Rev J. P. Hamer of the A. M. E. Zion Church who was buried on Thursday, has cast a gloom over a wide circle of his acquaintances. The deceased died Edenton, N. C., last Sunday. He was sixty-six years old. Elders, R. J. Daniel, M H. Ross, N. Stubbs and J. Cowles officated.

—The Picnic which came off at Gale's Woods last Monday at which there was a disgraceful row was not the testimonial in honor of Col. Perry Carson, that will come off on the 30th instant. For full particulars see our next issue.

### The Young People's Pleasure Club.

The above named Association was organized May 30, 1883 composed of boys and girls from the age of 4 years up, having for their object, the relief of the poor. The following are the officers, President: Miss Linnie Waring; Sec. Miss Anna Hill. Treas. Miss Nancy Atwood. The admission fee is fixed at 10 cents and the monthly dues are 10 cents. They give a musical and literary entertainment once every three months with an admission fee of 10 cents. Their first entertainment was given July 4th at the residence of Mrs. David Atwood with flattering success under the directorship of Mrs. Sallie Waring, with Miss Tan Evans as pianist The Piano Duet by Miss Tan Evans and Miss Nancy Atwood was well executed. The Dialogue by Miss Linnie Waring and Master Dan Atwood was very fine, also the solo by Miss Lula Peters was nicely and softly rendered, and there is no doubt with careful training, her voice can reach a high standard of perfection. This brief notice would be quite imperfect did we fail to mention the successful effort made by Miss Roberta Waring, a miss of about four summers, which brought forth such a shower of applause that it brought her again to the front, and to the surprise of the audience, with an entire new selection. The exercises were enjoyed by all present, and to the little ones, we can but say, give us another such, soon.

### Among the Baltimoreans.

St. Marys' Young Men's Guild held their third annual picnic at Irving Park, it was well attended, the day being very warm and the little shower in the afternoon made it more pleasant for happy dances.

North St. Baptist Church gave a grand excursion to Avondale fully two thousand persons attended.

The Waiters Association will hold their picnic at Chambersburg, Pa., next week.

Miss Clara Eddy, has returned from her visit to Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Burgess, M. B. C. Smith and Miss Lucy Tolbert are rusticating at New port, R I. Miss Lou and Sallie Mason are at Port Deposit, Md. Mrs. H. E. Jones at New Bedford, Mass. Dr. Henry Jones of Washington, D. C., is in the city.

Col. Wm. Murrell of New Orleans, La. is connected with the Baltimore *Vindicator.*

Mr. Jos. E. Briscoe, of the Internal Revenue Department, has been asked to resign.

Mr. John C. Matthews, the brother of W. E. Matthews, Esq., of Washington, D C., has been appointed to a third-class letter carrier's position in the Post Office.

Mrs. M. B. Brown leaves next week for Cape May, N. J.

Miss Addie Jackson the daughter of James Jackson, Esq., will go to Coney Island, N. Y., latter park of this week.

BALTIMORE.

### The Pigeons of Venice.

Everybody has heard of the pigeons which flock daily to the famous Square of St. Mark's, in Venice, to be fed, and many Americans have no doubt seen them resting upon the shoulders and arms of the woman who dispenses their daily bread to them. Many are the stories told of their origin; how their ancestors served the republic by bringing back news of its fleets, and so on; but none of them are established, except that the birds have always been regarded as town property, and have been fed out of a fund set apart for that purpose, which is now said to be a donation from the Countess Poficrasto. Until lately it would have been thought little less than sacrilage to touch a feather of them; but recently a Venetian boy was discovered carrying off a pigeon, evidently with a view to pie. The case was carried into court, where it was decided that the pigeons had never been legally conveyed to the town, consequently they were nobody's property, but, so to speak, wild fowl, and that the boy was only following his natural instincts in catching them, and must be acquitted.

The total national debts of the world in 1878 were $26,631,138,212, of which that of France was the largest ($4,677,-745,400); that of England next ($3,388,-907,970); that of Russia third ($2,500,-000,000); that of Spain fourth ($2,060,-000,000); that of the United States fifth ($1,-926,786,881); that of Italy sixth ($1,-960,000,000); that of Austria seventh ($1,500,000,000); that of British India eighth ($1,170,000,000.) The public debts have increased about $6,000,000,000 from 1870 to 1878.

### PERSONAL

Rev. J. A. Handy had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by Wilberforce University last month.

Rev. D. W. Fraser, who graduated from the theological department of Howard University last May, sailed for Liberia last Monday.

Rev. W. H. Griffiths, who was suspended by Bishop Brown for slander, has written a retraction, and placed himself on the clemency of the bishop.

Rev. W. G. Alexander, formerly of this city, now stationed at Portsmouth, Va., is achieving a marvelous financial success in his new charge; his first effort there to reduce the obligations occasioned by the remodeling of the church brought in the sum of $660.

Dr. T. S. P. Miller, colored, has been elected a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, being the first colored man elected to such membership. Dr. Miller was born a slave in Charleston, S. C., in 1846, and graduated at Howard University, Washington, in 1874

Rev. R. M. Cheek, of Wytheville, Va., graduate of the class of '83 theological department of Howard University, is exerting himself towards securing a school building for colored children in that thriving town. Rev. Cheek recently realized more than $200 from a punch-pin card collection.

Mr. C. W. Chestnut of Fayetteville, N. C. is an instance of how it is only necessary to have ability and pluck to win success. He received such advantages as his town afforded but by private study qualified himself to be principal of one of the state Normal Schools in which he has been preeminently successful. He has familiarized himself with three modern languages and without an instructor became such an expert stenographer that he can write one hundred and fifty words a minute. He recently resigned his position as instructor and struck out for New York, determined to follow the profession of stenographer. He was not there more than a week before he obtained employment in his line from a firm of Commercial News Agent in Wall st. opposite the Exchange, having been selected over the heads of fifty other stenographers. Mr. Chestnut is a colored gentleman.


**Decline of Man.**

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### An Interesting Puzzle.

Perhaps some of our readers are not familiar with the following puzzle:

A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer was, "Go into the orchard and bring in a parcel of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number, and the mother one-half of the balance and half an apple over, and the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting the apple, and then, if she is willing, you can have her." He solved the question, and how many did he bring? Fourteen, as you can easily prove. The old woman was to have one-half of the balance, which will be three and a half, and half an apple over, which would make four apples for her. There would be three apples left, of which the daughter was to have one-half and half an apple over, which would give her two, and leave the lover his one, without cutting the apple.

### Gambling in Deadwood.

A very characteristic incident of life in the wild and reckless West occurred in one of the popular saloons of Deadwood the other afternoon. A party of four were playing poker, and the bets were running high. A couple of the boys got to bucking at one another, and a huge pile of greenbacks and chips was soon piled between them. At last one "called" the other, and he showed three queens. The other quietly turned over three kings.

"Take the money," said the patron of the ladies, as though asking the other to drink.

The man of many kings reached over to take in the pot, when one of the other players interfered and claimed that one of the kings in the hand of the winner belonged to him, unless there were five in the pack, as he laid down two of them when the heavy betting began. He of the queens rose up quietly pulled a murderous-looking bull-dog revolver, which he placed in unpleasant proximity; "Drop it!"

He dropped it, you bet; and then, without another word, the game went on as though nothing had happened.


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### Chalk and Water in Milk.

ANOTHER BELIEF SWEPT AWAY.

The daily city papers often call attention to the quality of the milk furnished to city customers. There is abundant reason for doing this, and they not too frequently insist that milk must be furnished just as it comes from the cow. But these articles lose much of their force by implying, indeed some of them directly asserting, that a mixture of chalk and water is served in place of milk. This is absurd; the most skilled manipulator can make no mixture of any form of chalk that will not be more dense than ordinary milk, from which the chalk will not completely settle, upon standing for a few hours. We doubt if there was ever a pint of milk sold in New York city in which chalk was used as an adulteration. In London, milk and other adulterations were carried to such an extent that Parliament had the matter investigated some years ago. Dr. Hassell, who was officially connected with these examinations, and has probably examined more samples of milk than any other person, says of chalk and starch in milk, while he admits that they may be very rarely used, that "it has not happened to ourselves to meet these substances in milk." Wanklyn, also of London, in the most recent work in the "Analysis of Milk," says nothing about the occurrence of chalk. The fact is, the most serious adulteration of milk is with water. Besides the addition of water, milk is impoverished by the abstraction of cream. These two, the taking off of cream and putting in water, are the worst that happen to city milk, and these are bad enough. It diverts attention from these real troubles, to talk about improbable, if not impossibie, "chalk and water."—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

### The Slangy Girl Not a Lady.

Mothers of the old school look regretfully upon the questionable manners of the rising generation, for the *sang froid* of the girl of the period stands out in unpleasant contrast with the modest suavity of our grandmothers. Notwithstanding the painstaking attention given to deportment in the public and private schools, the girl of gentle manners, unmarred by ill-breeding and rudeness, is the exception, and these faults are even more prevalent among the high born than the lowly. At school the girl who has the largest stock of slang, can laugh the loudest, and has least respect for either rules or propriety, is the most popular, and is courted as the boon companion and the jolly spirit. Most girls like to be favorites; the slangy schoolmate is imitated, and a pert, uncouth style is thus developed to mar through life a beautiful picture. Finishing schools and intercourse with refined people will, in a measure, tone down the courseness, but it will be exhibited sometimes, and upon occasions produce the greatest chagrin.

Foreigners claim that what they term the self-reliance and impudence of American girls come from the wide liberty given them as to appearing in public. Native gentleness and modesty are worn off by a constant contact with the rough edges of humanity. American girls abroad have certainly been severely criticised for bad manners, and not altogether unjustly; but the overbearing snobbishness exhibited toward us in return, as if we were a race of Indians, partly palliates the offense. It is better for us, in our cultivation of politeness, to study the manners and customs of our own country than to ape foreign airs, and cater to foreign tastes. American girls would place themselves above all criticism, if they would but study dignity of bearing, and mild, ladylike, gentle ways. Music and the fine arts are elevating, but French spoken with the shrill, harsh voice of an applevender, and a request for music answered with slang, force the hearer to the belief that the accomplishments have been cultivated to the neglect of good breeding.

Another main constituent of the make up of a real gentlewoman is an even temper. Temper is come by nature; but they can be controlled like a fine piano. It requires work, but it can be done by careful, judicious, self-training. Some one says that "a hot temper makes greater havoc in a household than a kerosene explosion" But a sweet, well-governed temper, and the ability to overlook mishaps without a storm of words, is like a delightful perfume, refreshing and pervading the whole house.

What better time to try the experiment of wearing the graces of a gentle womanhood? Drop slang, study refinement and polite bearing; and above all, set a close watch on your temper. At the end of the year you will be amazed at the compliments you receive for being a gentlewoman, and at the good influence you have exerted upon others.

### The Value of Cereals as Food.

In a lecture on the chemistry of food, Prof. Church gives some points in regard to diet which are suggestive and practical. In speaking of the cereals or grains, he says the best of all for bread-making is wheat. This is believed to be due principally to the character of the nitrogeneous matter of wheat. The main constituent is fibrine, and it can be readily obtained for examination by making a little flour into a dough and water, and then washing the starch out by a means of a stream of water. There is then left a grayish-yellow, tough, elastic mass which is gluten. Speaking of peas, beans, and various kinds of pulse, it was pointed out how much more nearly the different kinds agree in composition than the cereals do. The great drawback to the use of various kinds of pulse is that they are difficult to digest. They are an excellent theoretical food, according to analysis, but they are a severe tax on digestion. Of all the beans, none presents a better typical food than the Soy bean. Lentils have been much spoken of lately as a good food, and they undoubtedly approach to a good typical food, but they are bitter, astiringent, and not easy of digestion. It has come to be pretty well recognized that the food of man doing hard work should have flesh formers to heat-givers in proportion of 1 to 4½, and that the food of a child should have 1 to 7. Bread gives 1 to 7½, while the heat-givers are even more than a child wants; so it is not a good food by itself. Pulse gives (taking an average) 1 to 2½, which is far too small. In the calculations heat-givers are reckoned as starch. Potatoes give 1 to 16, according to the latest analysis, the old, 1 to 8, being evidently in error. Onions are 2 to 4 an excellent proportion, though onions are not much in favor as food. In looking at the relative values of flesh-formers and the heat-givers in foods, the actual amount of water must not be forgotten.

### About Parrots.

A noticeable fact in relation to the peculiar food giving a flavor to the flesh of animals, such as muddy weeds to fish, fish to wild ducks, acorns to the flesh of pork, and many other instances, is most remarkable in the case of parrots. We are assured by those who live in South Africa, and frequently eat of parrots, that the delicacy of the flesh varies from a luxury to positive rejection during certain seasons of the year. When the delicious guava is ripe they are sapid and fat; the seed of the acajou imparts a slight and not disagreeable soupcon of garlic; spicy seeds give not only the flavor but an aroma of cinnamon, cloves, etc., and all berries give a peculiar quality to their flesh. They are, moreover, wine bibbers. We had a parrot which had contracted that habit at the passengers' dinner-tables on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. He would watch the guests retire, and go around "heel-tap" every dish as dry as any servant. The seed of the cotton tree is the parrot's especial weakness, and will intoxicate it in the same manner as alcohol does man. Dealers are said to give parrots a like stimulant previous to showing them to a customer, as it has the effect of making them loquacious. In opposition to a contrary notion, parrots will and often have been known to breed in captivity in different parts of Europe. They lay three or four white eggs each time, and incubate several times a year, sitting from twenty to twenty-five days, according to the season. The most successful results appear to have been attendant upon cases in which birds have been provided with nesting places suitable to their habits. In one case a small barrel was procured and pierced toward a third of its height with a hole about six inches in diameter. In the bottom was placed a quantity of saw dust three inches in thickness. On this the female laid her eggs and sat until they were hatched. Recent works question the fact that parrots breed in domestication, but there exists too many trustworthy evidences to the contrary to allow the denial to remain. Indeed, so long ago as 1833 a writer upon the subject said: "All experiments which have been tried at Caen and Paris on this interesting subject have been attended with the most favorable results."

### A Good Education.

We hear a good deal said in these latter times about a good education, and it leads us to inquire what a good education is? Everybody in this country is agreed that it comprises the ability to read properly and grammatically the English language, and a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to be able to answer accurately any question in the four rules in that science. This is a good education as far as it goes, and as far as school education is concerned it is better than many who claim to be well educated have attained to. Without these, education is not good, although you are versed more or less in all the ologies and osophies mentioned in Webster's dictionary; with them, you have the key that with patience and perseverence will unlock all the others. But even with those and the additions of all the learning taught in the schools, but nothing more, the education would be far from a good education. The education most needed at the present day is a practical one, and it is also the most neglected. The heaping on of flashy attainments for the purpose of show, to the neglect of the every-day needed practical attainments, is far too common, and no one can be said to have a good education who has not, in addition to the lore of the schools, a knowledge of how to earn their own living. Everyone, male or female, rich or poor, should be taught how to work in some calling or profession that would procure them a livelihood, and until that is done they have not a good education. Educate the mind that the labor of the hands may be more effective. Educate the hands that the education of the mind may be practical as well as ornamental.

### A Wife's Frugality.

The wife of the man next door has a fertile brain which is kept actively employed in a variety of directions. Among her household goods are a dozen plants in pots, and a variety of these are in a box mounted on a pedestal. The box she got at the store; the pedestal she and the boy together made. After it was done she wanted it painted.

She might have sent it to the painter for that purpose, but he would charge more than it was worth. To save the extra cost, she determined to do the work herself. She could get a pound of paint all mixed in a pot, with a brush, for twenty cents—the pot and brush to be returned after the work was done. It was a simple thing to paint, and she could put it on as easily and nicely as a trained hand could do it. The man next door didn't think much about it. It was not in his line, but he got the paint.

It was a great surprise to the wife of the man next door to see how little of the paint was required to color the box and pedestal, and how much was left after the work was done. What should she do with it? Not return it, of course, for she would not be allowed anything for it. Now that she had it she might as well use it. There was undoubtedly something it could be used on.

She looked around for the object in question, and was not long in finding it. There are more or less dingy, battered articles about a house which a coat of paint will improve. Her house was no exception. Her eyes lighted on a box holding her scouring sand. In a few moments it was a delightful green.

Then she looked around for other fields to conquer, and presently she found them, and continued to find them as long as the presence of paint made it necessary to search for them. She was nearly the whole afternoon using up that pot of paint, but it was time well employed.

And it was amazing, as she admitted to herself, how far twenty cents' worth of paint would go judiciously applied. She knew her husband would be surprised when he came home at night at all she had done.

And he was.

When he observed the green clock-case, and looked at the green paper-rack, and found that he had a green writing desk, and contemplated the green footstool, and saw the green coal scuttle, and got against the green clothes-horse, he was too full to say a word.

Then he picked up his green bootjack, and when he did that he gave a wild scared look about the room, sank down in a chair and found his voice.

He said "Holy fish hooks!"

### The Parable of the Prodigal Son.

Never certainly in human language was so much—such a world of love and wisdom and tenderness—compressed into such few immortal words. Every line, every touch of the picture is full of beautiful and eternal significance. The poor boy's presumptuous claim for all that life could give him—the leaving of the old home—the journey to a far country—the brief spasm of 'enjoyment' there—the mighty famine in that land—the premature exhaustion of all that could make life noble and endurable—the abysmal degradation and unutterable misery that followed—the coming of himself and recollection of all that he had left behind—the return in heart-broken penitence and deep humility—the father's far-off sight of him, and the gush of compassion and tenderness over this poor returning prodigal—the ringing joy of the whole household over him who had been loved and lost, and had now come home—the unjust jealousy and mean complaint of the elder brother, and then that close of the parable in a strain of music—'Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine. It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad; for this my brother was dead, he is alive again; he was lost, and is found'—all this indeed is a divine epitome of the wandering of man and the love of God such as no ear of man has ever heard elsewhere. Put in the one scale all that Confucius, or Sakya Mouni, or Zoroaster, or Socrates ever wrote or said—and they wrote and they said many beautiful and holy words—and put in the other the Parable of the Prodigal Son alone with all that this single parable means, and can any candid spirit doubt which scale would not weigh the other in eternal preciousness, in divine adaption to the wants of man?

### A Pupil of Liszt.

A young female pianist, an orphan, and wholly dependent for her professional talent, arriving in a small town in Germany, advertised a concert for a certain day, giving herself out as a pupil of Liszt. The day before the concert was to come off she discovered, to her great dismay, that Liszt arrived in town and was staying at the same hotel with herself. Fearing an exposure, which would be fatal to her future career, she waited on Liszt, and in the most humble manner begged pardon for the unwarranted use she had made of his name, making him acquainted at the same time with her unfriended situation. He listened to her story, and requested her in the kindest manner to sit down to the piano and play one of the pieces she had prepared for the next day's concert. He sat down by her side, gave her advice as to how certain passages should be rendered corrected some faults, and then said: "Now, my young friend, I have given you a lesson; you may henceforth call yourself a pupil of Liszt. Before she could stammer out her thanks, he added: "If the programmes are not yet printed you may state on this occasion you will be assisted by your instructor, Abbe Liszt."

### What Makes the Difference?

A writer in discoursing upon the way wealth is accumulated, says that as a general rule it is the result of economy, industry and attention to business. Poverty, on the contrary, comes from idleness, extravagance and inattention to business. Of course there are numerous exceptions to these general rules, but the facts justify the writer in the following sketch:

Here are six shoemakers working in one shop. One of them attends to his business; you can hear the music of his hammer late and early. He is in love, it may be, with some girl on the next street. He has made up his mind to be a man, to succeed, to make somebody else happy, to have a home; and while he is working, in his imagination, he can see his own fireside, with the light falling upon the faces of wife and child.

The other five gentlemen work as little as they can, spend Sunday in dissipation, have the headache Monday, and as a result, never advance. The industrious one, the one in love, gains the confidence of his employer, and in a little while cuts out work for these other fellows.

The next thing you know, he has a shop of his own, the next store, because the man of reputation, the man of known integrity, can buy all he wishes in the United States upon credit.

The next thing you know, he is married, and he has built him a house, and he is happy, and his dream has been realized.

After a while, the same five shoemakers, having pursued the old course, stand on the corner some Sunday when he rides by. He has got a carriage, his wife sits by his side, her face covered with smiles, and they have got two children, their faces beaming with joy, and the blue ribbons are fluttering in the wind.

And thereupon these five shoemakers adjourn to some neighboring saloon and pass a resolution that there is an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor.

### Washington's Market Cart.

On the 20th of April Braddock left Alexandria. On the 9th of July he fell. Washington filled the mountain passes with troops, and kept off the French and Indians from the town that trembled and grew. When the French power in Virginia was broken, he married, and "society" was chagrinned at its early experiences of his married life. Parson Weems tells us that "Alexandria, though small, was lovely, but had no charms for the palate. By tobacco its neighbors had made money. They then began to look down on the poorer sort, and to talk about families. Of course such great people could not run market carts. Hence the Belhavenites often sat down to a dinner of salt meat and johnny-cake. But when Washington brought the wealthy widow Custis to Mount Vernon, a market cart was constructed, and twice a week sent to Belhaven with fat things that amazed the lean market. Country gentlemen dining in town wondered at the change of fare, and thus it was discovered, to the mortification of some of the little great ones, that "Colonel Washington ran a market cart." "Society" then, if proud, was often plain; for Washington writes in his diary of a ball in Alexandria in 1760, where pocket-handkerchiefs served as tablecloths, that bread and butter with tea, "which the drinkers could not distinguish from hot water sweetened," made the bill of fare, and in his disgust he writes it down "a bread-and-butter ball."

### Women's Faces.

Intellectual graces do certainly add to the chances of a face being beautiful; and, without intellectual graces, the most charming face can never be quite satisfactory. Emotional variety and expression, however, is the true key to the inexplicable influence of the most irregular faces—a key which suggests considerations as to the origin of this free emotional display which cannot be entered upon here. The possibilities of tragedy which lie in some women's eyes are sufficient to make the face strongly and strangely suggestive—you know that with the slightest application of the proper touch, the mind of concealed emotion would fly up. Even the suggestion of the study of a fierce temper (as a brief artistic study, be it understood) is better than the helpless dullness of the faultless and inexpressive face. Not unfrequently this indication of a fiery temperament lies in the eyes of a face which is otherwise unutterably soft and dovelike. In such a case the *piquante* contradiction is irrisistably charming if the woman be tender, and fragile, and winning, with a discreet and delicious veil of mildness tempering the powerful eyes. Such a woman invariably lends herself to any passing mood with an *abandon* which is either wonderfully seductive and confiding or repellant and terrible. She is either affectionate with a sort of kitten-like, tantalizing playfulness, or she is a revengeful Juno with eyes of anger and words of sharp fire. There are other faces which express powerful emotion under powerful restraint with all its suggestions of strong, enduring constancy and irreproachable delicacy of conscience. There are others that only speak of emotional weakness—of a certain infantile want of principle, joined to a want of will, and a prevailing misapprehension of surrounding relations chiefly arising out of vanity.

### Chip Dirt for Fruit Trees.

The best fertilizer in use in setting fruit trees of all kinds is partially or thoroughly decomposed chip dirt. We made use of the material for the first time some twenty years ago in planting an apple orchard, and it was a wonder to those not in the secret what caused the trees to make such a fine growth the first season, and afterwards, too, for that matter. This experiment was so satisfactory that when we set our new orchard we made a liberal use of this material with the same satisfactory result. These trials have proved to our satisfaction that chip dirt is the very best material to mix in the soil as you plant the tree that can possibly be used, for the reason that it holds moisture and is full of the elements of plant food; therefore, it promotes a most luxuriant, natural and healthy growth. Repeated trials have satisfied me that a tree is not only more sure to live, but will make double the growth the first year (especially if a dry season) if some two bushels of chip dirt are properly used in its setting, than it would without it. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that the best possible use which can be made of this valuable material is to apply it to the soil in planting trees, in order to push forward the tree during the first precarious stages of its growth.


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